





## QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, August 5, 1897.

## THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

### A FEW BRIEF PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

#### The Flotsam and Jetsam of the World Around us Portrayed in Condensed Items, Which Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

Canadian business prospects are reported unusually bright.

Rainy River is at present higher than it has been for thirty years.

The Dominion will exact a royalty on all gold found in the Yukon.

It is rumored that Sir Charles Tupper will be elevated to the peerage.

Wheat conditions throughout the province of Manitoba are excellent.

A mail and telegraph service will be established in the Canadian Yukon.

The business portion of Warton, Ont., was destroyed by fire a short time ago.

The Dominion government will send additional mounted police to the Yukon.

J. W. Arkell, of New York, claims the Klondike gold fields by right of discovery.

It is proposed to give Sir Wilfrid Laurier a public reception on his return to Ottawa.

Recent heavy rain at Toronto flooded several basements, doing considerable damage.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated their fifty-eighth wedding anniversary a few days ago.

The United States government are considering the establishment of a military post in Alaska.

The Dominion government have issued an illustrated pamphlet and map of the Yukon country.

A private telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier announces that he will sail for home on August 19.

Two members of the firm of John Eaton & Co., Toronto, have been arrested on a charge of fraud.

The London, Eng., Standard reports that the Pacific cable scheme has been practically abandoned.

An enormous hay crop is reported in western Ontario, and hay is selling at \$2 a load in some sections.

A large quantity of tobacco smuggled into Canada from the States has been seized at Iroquois, Ont.

President McKinley has sent a message to the U. S. congress urging reform in the currency and banking systems.

An arrangement has been made between Canada and the United States permitting the transit of goods in bond to the Yukon.

The Grand Trunk car works at Brantford, Ont., have been closed and notices posted instructing the employees to apply for work at London, Ont.

The colonial office in London, Eng., has warned intending gold-seekers that it will be useless to start for the Klondike before spring, as the journey is only possible in the summer time.

A New York firm that has been engaged in manufacturing gold dust bags of sheepskin for California customers is working with double force on account of telegraphic orders received since the Klondike discovery.

The customs collector at Alma, N. B., seized the steamer *Huntly*, which arrived a few days ago from Great Britain, for violation of customs regulations committed August, 1896. On the payment of a heavy fine, the vessel was released.

A distinguished honor has just been conferred on Madame Albani, who was presented with a gold Beethoven medal by the London, Eng., Philharmonic society. This medal is very rarely bestowed, and only on the greatest of artists.

Mayor Fleming's experiment, by which Toronto is providing a steam tug to ferry the boys of the city across the bay to the sand bar for bathing lessons, is proving a huge success. On a recent Saturday no less than 3,000 boys were taken over.

Mr. George Gochen, first lord of the admiralty, announced in the English house of commons that the government is building four armored cruisers which will be able to fight with a fleet better than any cruiser yet devised by this or any other country.

The New York post office is laying underground postal tubes this summer for the distribution of letters. The tubes will be eight inches in diameter, and carriers capable of containing 500 letters each will be forced through them by the electric plant in the general post office.

D. F. Honsinger, a cigar manufacturer of St. Thomas, Ont., has imported 10,000 tobacco plants from the Onondaga valley, New York state, and distributed them among several farmers in different parts of Elgin county, the object being to test different varieties of tobacco in that county.

A special dispatch from Madrid states that the bodies of twenty-six infants in rough deal boxes have been discovered in the tower of St. Peter's church at Seville. It is supposed that a wholesale crime has been committed by the church warden, Crollana and his wife, and they have been arrested.

Fire did \$200,000 damages in the east end abattoir at Montreal the other afternoon. This is the second fire in a few weeks, and an investigation will be held. There was an inefficiency of water, and the fire got such a serious headway that the firemen could not check it. A large number of live cattle in the building were saved.

The mayor of Toronto has received from Premier Laurier a letter enclosing the following personal message from the Queen to the people of Toronto: "I request you to convey to the municipality of Toronto my sincere thanks for their loyal and dutiful address which I accept with great pleasure and gratification. I have much admired the casket, which testifies to the varied and valuable resources of the Dominion of Canada."

## \$25,000 BLAZE IN WINNIPEG.

### Origin of Fire Unknown—Nothing Saved and No Insurance.

A disastrous fire took place at the Standard Oil company's works, Winnipeg, the other day, and reduced some \$25,000 worth of buildings and stock to ashes and cinders. The only salvage effected amounted to some 2,000 of the empty casks being outside the buildings. Various stories are afloat as to the origin of the conflagration. One is that a coal oil stove in the room of Foreman Lobdell exploded in the latter's absence, and set fire to the floor. Mr. Lobdell himself was somewhat injured, though not seriously, his hurts amounting to a bad singeing of his face and head, and some burns on his hands. He left for the hospital after assisting with the work for a short time, and had his wounds dressed. Another cause of the fire is said to be due to the carelessness of a hand who was heating glue on a gasoline stove. As there is insurance on neither stock nor buildings, the cause of the destruction is immaterial. The principal loss is in lubricating oil, very little coal oil or gasoline being on the premises. The lubricating oil was stored in barrels, and the coal oil in tanks. The largest of these containing some 75 or 80 barrels, had only been brought in during the morning, and was standing on the track. The buildings, three in number, were of wood covered with corrugated iron. Had the wind been in a more propitious direction, two of the buildings and the tank might have been saved, and only the building in which the fire originated destroyed; but as it was the flames were blown across to the tank and other two buildings, and set them all in a blaze in a few moments.

The spectacle was a magnificent one, and very soon after the fire started hundreds of people had reached the scene from the city, and the few police on the ground had great difficulty in restraining the crowd within safe limits. There was imminent peril of the tanks exploding, but providentially the intense heat had opened them, permitting of the harmless, though furious escape of their contents. Volumes of thick black smoke rolled away to the northwest, lit up at intervals by lurid flashes of flame, making an awe-inspiring but magnificent spectacle.

Due to the unfortunate distance of the nearest water hydrants from the scene of destruction, it being one-half a mile away, although the engines were smartly on time, it was found impossible to attempt saving any of the buildings and stock, and engines were devoted to saving what was possible of the empty barrels outside. Many of these were caught in the flames before they could be saved, but a large number were rolled out of danger. Nearly all the hose on the ground, amounting to 3,000 feet, was paid out in the course of the work, and the hissing of the jet of water turned to steam almost before it reached the flames, combined with the crackle and roar of the burning woodwork and escaping gas, made an indescribable and terrible confusion of sounds.

No casualties of any kind were reported, though at times the men were working in imminent peril, if not of their lives, of a bad burning. All were ready with assistance in the task of salvage, and spectators working with enthusiastic energy. The fire will cause a great loss to the company, estimated at between \$15,000 and \$25,000.

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## DELAP VS. CHARLEBOIS.

### The Privy Council Varies the Judgment of the Supreme Court.

Mr. F. H. Phippen recently received a cablegram from Mr. Stewart Tupper stating that the judicial committee of the privy council were of the opinion that the contract between Charlebois and the Great Northwest Central Railway company was ultra vires of the powers of the company, and that the judgment obtained by Charlebois against the company for \$22,000 should be set aside.

The facts are that some years ago Charlebois entered into a contract with the Great Northwest Central Railway company for the construction of 100 miles of the railway. After fifty miles had been built, he sought to obtain a judgment against the company for the balance he alleged to be then due to him for construction. At this time a considerable amount was due by Charlebois to the sub-contractors. These sub-contractors were then in actual possession of the company's line, holding it until they were paid. An agreement was come to between the company, Charlebois and the sub-contractors, by which the latter should give up possession to the company and allow their claims to be included in the judgment which Charlebois was, by consent, to obtain against the company. This judgment was carried out and judgment recovered by Charlebois in the high court of justice for Ontario, against the company for the above amount.

Shortly thereafter James Bogie Delap, an English gentleman, who had invested a very large amount of money in the shares and bonds of the company brought an action against Charlebois and the others interested in the judgment, alleging that the contract between Charlebois and the company was fraudulent, illegal and ultra vires of the company; that the judgment against the company had been obtained by collusion, and that an account should be taken of what, if anything, was due by the company to Charlebois on the work, and the judgment either be set aside or reduced to that amount. This action was carried from one court to another in Ontario until finally the supreme court of Canada upheld the original decision which was in Charlebois's favor.

The various creditors, among whom the Commercial Bank of Manitoba is the largest, the amount due to the bank being in the neighborhood of \$40,000, contended that even if the contract and judgment were illegal, they, the creditors, having given up the road with the consent of the company, and having acted in good faith should be protected, and that the company was stopped from denying that it was indebted to Charlebois, in an amount sufficient to, at least, satisfy the amount due to these creditors.

The cablegram from Mr. Tupper, who is representing the creditors before the judicial committee, states that the judicial committee is of the opinion that the creditors should be protected, and for this purpose the court had suggested a settlement. Pending an arrangement under the direction of the court the argument on this point is unconcluded. The probabilities would, therefore, appear to be, that while Charlebois's judgment is set aside, the creditors will be all right.

This suit has probably been the costliest piece of litigation ever carried on in Canada. The evidence was very voluminous, and the interest of the parties of such magnitude, that the case has been most persistently fought at every point. Sister litigation was commenced in Manitoba, but was stayed by an order of the court of Queen's Bench for this province pending the ultimate decision of the Ontario suit. —Free Press.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, replying to a question as to the present position of the projected fast mail service to Canada, said by the terms of the contract, the two steamers must be ready to begin the service on or before May 31, 1899, and the other two not later than May 1, 1900. Mr. Chamberlain said also the contractors had agreed to deposit with the Canadian minister of finance within 60 days of the date of signing the contract and notification of their acceptance of its conditions, the sum of £10,000 and a guarantee satisfactory to the minister of finance for an additional £10,000 as security for the performance of the contract. "The sixty day period," he said, "had not expired."

A searching examination of the books of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Co., of New York, whose officers are soon to be made defendants in an action charging fraud, and involving some \$300,000, is now being made by the officials of the insurance department of the state. The examination was begun the early part of the month, at the earnest request of President Edward W. Scott, as a reply to the charges of fraud and insolvency made by the plaintiffs, who are the heirs of the late Frank K. Hadley, who, while alive, was regarded as a wealthy mill owner, of New Bedford, Mass., but whose affairs were found to be in a bad state after his death.

George—"We appear to be lost. Shall I drive on or turn back? What do you propose?" Della—"Oh, George, you're the one to decide."

My sneeze strings out right into the flesh across my toes, and I was quite lame, until I used "Quickcure," which removed the pain at once, and healed the sore completely, in two days.

Signed, W. H. PETRY.  
April 21, 1896.  
Quebec Bank.

"Are you sure this milk is unadulterated?" "Yes, madam, we don't even water our cows."

An attack of Bronchial Asthma was broken up, and instantaneous relief was obtained by inhaling "Quickcure" as directed in your book.

Signed, JOSEPH U. LAIRD,  
Late firm Gibb, Laird & Co., Quebec.

"What under the sun does Humpty mean by starting a monthly magazine?" "Last chance to save a big bet he made that he could get his poems published."

"Quickcure" at once removed the pain, and completely suppressed a very painful boil. It also gave me immediate relief from painful acute rheumatism.

Signed, JAS. C. LLOYD,  
Advocate, Quebec.

## OH! THE MISERY.

Mrs. Colburn, of Shelburne, Ont., was a Great Sufferer from Indigestion, the Name of so many Lives—South American Nerve Released its Hold—It Relieves in One Day.

"I was for a long time a great sufferer from indigestion, I experienced all the misery and annoyance so common to this ailment. I tried many remedies and spent a great deal on doctor's bills, without receiving any permanent benefit. I was strongly recommended to try South American Nerve. I procured and used it, after using only two bottles I am pleased to testify that I am fully restored to health, and I have never had the slightest indication of a return of the trouble. I recommend it most heartily."

Mrs. House—Did the butcher send the lobsters? Bridget—He did, ma'am, but I sent them back. They wasn't ripe.

A HEALED HERALD.

Thinks



# THE MYSTERY

## OF Mr. and Mrs. Peacocke.

"There is no man in the world," said the doctor, earnestly, "less anxious to pry into the secrets of others than I am. I take things as I find them. If the cook sends me up a good dish, I don't care to know how she made it. If I read a good book, I am not the less gratified because there may have been something amiss with the author."

"You would doubt his teaching," said Mr. Peacocke, "who had gone astray himself?"

"Then I must doubt all human teaching, for all men have gone astray. You had better hold your tongue about the past, and let me tell those who ask unnecessary questions to mind their own business."

"It is very odd, Doctor," said Mr. Peacocke, "that all this should have come from you just now."

"Why odd just now?"

"Because I had been turning it in my mind for the last fortnight whether I ought not to ask you as a favor to listen to the story of my life. That I must do so before I could formally accept the curacy I had determined. But that only brought me to the resolution of refusing the office. I think, I think that, irrespective of the curacy, it ought to be told. But I have not quite made up my mind."

"Do not suppose that I am pressing you."

"Oh no; nor would your pressing me influence me. Much as I owe to your undesigned kindness and forbearance, I am bound to say that, nothing can influence me in the least in such a manner, but the well-being of my wife, and my own sense of duty."

"And it is a matter in which I can unfortunately take counsel from no one, she and she alone, besides myself, knows the circumstances, and she is so fearful of herself that I can hardly ask her for an opinion."

The doctor by this time had no doubt become curious. There was something mysterious in which he would like to become acquainted. He was by no means a philosopher, superior to the ordinary curiosity of mankind. But he was mainly, and even at this moment remembered his former assurance. "Of course," said he, "I cannot in the least guess what all this is about. For myself I hate secrets. I haven't a secret in the world. I know nothing of myself which you might not know too for all that I cared. But this is my good fortune rather than my merit. It might well have been with me as it is with you, but as a rule, I think that where there is a secret I had better keep it. No one, at any rate, should allow it to be wormed out of him by the importunate assiduity of others. If there be anything affecting your wife which you do not wish all the world on this side of the water to know, do not tell it to any one on this side of the water."

"There is something affecting my wife that I do not wish all the world to know," said Mr. Peacocke, "I will take care to think of it, and then I will let you know whether I will tell it or whether I will not; and if I tell it, I will let you know how far I shall expect you to keep my secret, and how far to reveal it. I think the Bishop will be entitled to know nothing about me unless I ask to be recognized as one of the clergy of his diocese."

"Certainly not, certainly not," said the doctor. And then the interview was at an end.

Mr. Peacocke, when he went away from the rectory, did not at once return to his own house, but went off for a walk alone. It was now nearly midsummer, and there was broad daylight till ten o'clock. It was after nine when he left the doctor's, but still there was time for a walk which he knew well through the fields, which would take him round by Bowick Wood, and home by a path across the squire's park and by the church. An hour would do it, and he wanted an hour to collect his thoughts before he should see his wife, and discuss with her, as he would be bound to do, all that had passed between him and the doctor. He had said that he would not ask her advice. In this there had been much of the truth. But he knew also that he would do nothing as to which he had not received at any rate her assent. She, for his sake, would have annihilated herself, had that been possible. Again, and again, since that horrible apparition had showed itself in her room at St. Louis, she had begged that she might leave him, not on her own behalf, not from any dread of the crime that she was committing, not from shame in regard to herself should her secret be found out, but because she felt herself to be an impediment to his career in the world. As to herself, she had no priors of conscience. She had been true to the man, brutal, abominable as he had been to her, until she had in truth been made to believe that he was dead; and even when he had certainly been alive, for she had seen him, he had again seen her, again to desert her. Duty to him she could owe never. There was no sting of conscience with her in that direction. But to the other man she owed, as she thought, everything that could be due from a woman to a man. He had come within her ken, and had loved her without speaking of his love. He had seen her condition, and had sympathized with her fully. He had gone out, with his life in his hand, as a clergyman, a quiet man of letters—to ascertain whether she was free; and finding her, as he believed, to be free, he had returned to take her to his heart, and to give her all that happiness which other women enjoy, but which she had hitherto only seen from a distance. Then the blow had come. It was necessary, it was natural, that she should be ruined by such a blow. Circumstances had ruined her. That fate had befallen her which so often falls upon a woman who trusts herself and her life to a man. But why should he fall also with her fall? There was still a career before him. He might be useful; he might be successful; he might be admired. Everything might still be open to him—except the love of another woman. As to that, she did not doubt his truth. Why should he be doomed to drag her with him as a log tied to his foot, seeing that a woman with a misfortune is considered hardly more than a matter of course? She would consent to take from him the means of buying bread; but it would be better, she had said, that she should eat it on her side of the

water, while he might earn it on the other.

We know what had come of these arguments. He had hitherto never left her for a moment since that man had again appeared before their eyes. He had been strong in his resolution. If it were a crime, then he would be a criminal. If it were a falsehood, then would he be a liar. As to the sin, there had no doubt been some divergence of opinion between him and her. The teaching that he had undergone in his youth had been that with which we, here, are all more or less acquainted, and that had been strengthened in him by the fact of his having become a clergyman. She had felt herself more at liberty to proclaim to herself a gospel of her own for the guidance of her own soul. To herself she had never seemed to be vicious or impure; but she understood well that he was not equally free from the bonds which religion had imposed upon him. For his sake, for his sake, it would be better that she should be away from him.

All this was known to him accurately, and all this had to be considered by him as he walked across the squire's park in the gloaming of the evening. No doubt, he now said to himself, the doctor should have been acquainted with his condition before he or she had taken up their place at the school. Retrospect under such circumstances had been a lie. Against his conscience there had been many priors.

Living in his present condition, he certainly should not have gone up into that pulpit to preach the Word of God. Though he had been silent, he had known that the evil and the deed would round upon him. But now what should he do? There was only one thing on which he had altogether decided:—nothing should separate them. As he had said so often before, he said again now,—"If there be sin, let it be sin." But this was clear to him,—we were to give Dr. Wortle a true history of what had happened to him in America, then must be certainly leave Bowick. And this was equally certain, that before leaving his tale, he must make known his purposes to his wife.

But as he entered his own house he had determined that he would tell the doctor everything.

### CHAPTER V.—"THEN WE MUST GO."

"I thought you were never going to have done with that old Jupiter," said Mrs. Peacocke, as she began at that late hour of the evening to make tea for herself and her husband.

"Because I like company. Did you ever know me to go to tea without you when there was a chance of your coming? What has Jupiter been talking about all this time?"

"Jupiter has not been talking all this time. Jupiter talked only for half an hour. Jupiter is a very good fellow."

"I always thought so. Otherwise I should never have consented to have been one of his satellites, or have been contented to see you doing chief moon. But you have been with him an hour and a half."

"Since I left him I have walked all round by Bowick Wood. I had something to think of before I could talk to you—something to decide upon, indeed, before I could return to the house."

"What have you decided?" she asked. Her voice was altogether changed. Though she was seated in her chair and had hardly moved, her appearance and her carriage of herself were changed. She still held the cup in her hand which she had been about to fill, but her face was turned to ward him, and her large brown speaking eyes were fixed upon him.

"Let me have my tea," he said, "and then I will tell you." While he drank his tea she remained quite quiet not touching her own, but waiting patiently until it would suit him to speak.

"Ella," he said, "I must tell it all to Dr. Wortle."

"Why, dearest?" As he did not answer at once, she went on with her question.

"Why now more than before?"

"Nay it is not now more than before."

"As we have let the before go by, we can only do it now."

"But why at all dear? Has the argument, which was strong when we came, lost any of its force?"

"It should have had no force. We should not have taken the man's good things, and have subjected him to the injury which may come to him by our bad name."

"Have we not given him good things in return?"

"Not the good things which he had a right to expect,—not that respectability which is all the world to such an establishment as this."

"Let me go," she said, rising from her chair and almost shrieking.

"Nay, Ella, nay; if you and I cannot talk as though we were one flesh, almost with one soul between us, as though that which is done by one is done by both, whether for weal or woe,—if you and I cannot feel ourselves to be in a boat together, I her for swimming or sinking, then I think that no two persons on this earth ever can be bound together after that fashion. Whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if I ought but death part thee and me." Then she rose from her chair, and flinging herself on her knees at his feet, buried her face in his lap. "Ella," he said, "the only injury you can do me is to speak of leaving me. And it is an injury which is surely very serious because you cannot carry it beyond words. Now, if you will sit up and listen to me, I will tell you what passed between me and the doctor. Then she raised herself from the ground and took her seat at the tea-table, and listened patiently as he began his tale. "They have been talking about us here in the country."

"Who has found it necessary to talk about one so obscure as I?"

"What does it matter who they might be? The doctor in his kindly wrath,—for he is very wrath—mentions this name and the other. What does it matter? Obscurity itself becomes mystery, and mystery of course produces curiosity. It was bound to be so. It is not they who are in fault, but we. If you are different from others, of course you will be inquired into."

"Am I so different?"

"Yes,—different in not eating the doctor's dinners when they are offered to you; different in not accepting Lady de Lawley's hospitality; different in contenting yourself simply with your duties and your husband. Of course we are different. How could we not be different? And as we are different, so of course there will be questions and wonderings and that sifting and searching which always at last finds out the fact. The Bishop says that he knows nothing of my American life."

"Why should he want to know anything?"

"Because I have been preaching in one of his churches. It is natural,—natural

that the mothers of the boys should want to know something. The doctor says that he hates secrets. So do I."

"Oh, my dearest!"

"A secret is always accompanied by more or less of fear, and produces more or less of cowardice. But it can no more be avoided than a sore on the flesh or a broken bone. Who would not go about, with all his affairs such as the world might know, if it were possible? But there come gangrenes in the heart, or perhaps in the pocket. Wounds come, undesired wounds as those did to you, my darling; but wounds which may not be laid bare to all eyes. Who has a secret because he chooses it?"

"But the Bishop?"

"Well,—yes, the Bishop. The Bishop has told the doctor to examine me, and the doctor has done it. I give him the credit of saying that the task has been most distasteful to him. I do him the justice of acknowledging that he has backed out of the work he had undertaken. He has asked the question, and has said in the same breath that I need not answer it unless I like."

"And you? You have not answered it yet?"

"No; I have answered nothing as yet. But I have, I think, made up my mind that the question must be answered."

"That everything should be told?"

"Everything,—to him. My idea is to tell everything to him, and to leave it to him to decide what should be done. Should he refuse to repeat the story any further, and then bid us go away from Bowick, I should think that his conduct had been altogether straightforward and not uncharitable."

"And you,—what would you do then?"

"I should go. What else?"

"But whither?"

"Ah! on that we must decide. He would be friendly with me. Though he might think it necessary that I should leave Bowick, he would not turn against me violently."

"He could do nothing."

"I think he would assist me rather. He would help me perhaps to find some place where I might still earn my bread by such skill as I possess,—where I could do so without dragging in aught of my domestic life as I have been forced to do here."

"I have been a curse to you," exclaimed the unhappy wife.

"My dearest blessing," he said, "that which you call a curse has come from circumstances which are common to both of us. There need be no more said about it. That man has been a source of trouble to me. The trouble must be discussed from time to time, but the necessity of enduring it may be taken for granted."

"I cannot be a philosopher such as you are," she said.

"There is no escape from it. The philosophy is forced upon us. When an evil thing is necessary there remains only the consideration how it may be best borne."

"You must tell him then?"

"I think so. I have a week to consider of it; but I think so. Though he is very kind at this moment in giving me the option and means what he says in declaring that I shall remain even though I tell him nothing, yet his mind would become uneasy, and he would gradually become discontented. Think how great is his stake in the school! How would he feel towards me were it success to be gradually diminished because he kept a master here of whom people believed some unknown evil?"

"There has been no sign of any such falling off?"

"There has been no time for it. It is only now that people are beginning to talk. Had nothing of the kind been said, had this Bishop asked no questions, had we been regarded as people simply obscure, to whom no mystery attached itself, the thing might have gone on; but as it is I am bound to tell him the truth."

"Then we must go?"

"Probably."

"At once?"

"When it has been so decided, the sooner the better. How could we endure to remain when our going shall be desired?"

"Oh no."

"We must fit, and again seek some other home. Though he should keep out secret,—and I believe he will if he be asked,—it will be known that there is a secret, and a secret of such a nature that its circumstances have driven us hence. If I could get literary work in London, perhaps we might live there."

"But how,—how would you see about it? The truth is, dearest, that for work such as yours you should either have no wife at all, or else a wife of whom you need not be ashamed to speak the whole truth before the world."

"What is the use of it?" he said, rising from his chair as in anger. "Why go back to all that which should be settled between us was fixed by fate? Each of us has given to the other all that each has to give, and the partnership is complete. As far as that is concerned, I at any rate am contented."

"Ah, my darling!" she exclaimed, throwing her arms round his neck.

"Let there be no end to distinctions and differences, which, between you and me, can have no effect but to increase our troubles. You are a woman, and I am a man, and therefore, no doubt, your name, when brought in question, is more subject to remark than mine,—as is my name, being that of a clergyman, more subject to remark than that of one not belonging to a sacred profession. But not on that account do I wish to unhook myself; not certainly on that account do I wish to be deprived of my wife. For good or bad, it has to be endured together; and expressions of regret as to that which is unavoidable only aggravate our trouble."

After that, he seated himself, and took up a book as though he were able at once to carry off his mind to other matters. She probably knew that he could not do so, but she sat silent by him for awhile, till he bade her take herself to bed, promising that he would follow without delay.

For three days nothing further was said between them on the subject, nor was any allusion made to it between the doctor and his assistant. The school went on the same as ever, and the intercourse between the two men was unaltered as to its general mutual courtesy. But there did undoubtedly grow in the doctor's mind a certain feverish feeling of insecurity. At any rate, he knew this, that there was a mystery, that there was something about the Peacockes,—something referring especially to Mrs. Peacocke,—which, if generally known, would be held to be detrimental to their character. So much he could not help deducing from what the man had already told him. No doubt he had undertaken, in his generosity, that although the man should decline to tell his secret, no alteration should be made as to the school arrangements; but he became conscious that in so promising he had in some degree jeopardized the well-being of the school. He began to whisper to himself that persons in such a position as that filled by this Mr. Peacocke and his wife

should not be subject to peculiar remarks from ill-natured tongues. A weapon was afforded by such a mystery to the slanders of the world, which the Stantloup would be sure to use with all their virulence. To such an establishment as his school, respectability was everything. Credit, he said to himself, is a matter so subtle in its essence, that it may be obtained almost without reason, so, without reason, may it be made to melt away. Much as he liked Mr. Peacocke, much as he approved of him, much as there was in the man of manliness and worth which was absolutely dear to him,—still he was not willing to put the character of his school in peril for the sake of Mr. Peacocke. Were he to do so, he would be neglecting a duty much more sacred than any he could owe to Mr. Peacocke. It was thus that, during three days, he conversed with himself on the subject, although he was able to maintain outwardly the same manner and the same countenance as though all things were going well between them. When they parted after the interview in the study, the doctor, no doubt, had so expressed himself as rather to dissuade his usher from telling his secret than to encourage him to do so. He had been free in declaring that the telling of the secret should make no difference in his assistant's position at Bowick. But in all that, he had acted from his habitual impulse. He had since told himself that the mystery ought to be disclosed. It was not right that his boys should be left to the charge of one who, however competent, dared not speak of his own antecedents. It was thus he thought of the matter, after consideration. He must wait, of course, till the week should be over before he made up his mind to anything further.

"So Peacocke isn't going to take the curacy?"

This was said to the doctor by Mr. Pearson, the squire, in the course of these two or three days of which we are speaking. Mr. Pearson was an old gentleman, who did not live often at Bowick, being compelled, as he always said, by his health, to spend the winter and spring of every year in Italy, and the summer months by his family in London. In truth he had not much care for Bowick, but had always been on good terms with the doctor, and had never opposed the school. Mr. Pearson had been good also as to church matters,—as far as goodness can be shown by generosity,—and had interested himself about the curacies. So it had come to pass that the doctor did not wish to snub his neighbor when the question was asked.

"I rather think not," said the doctor. "I fear I shall have to look out for someone else."

He did not prolong the conversation; for though he wished to be civil he did not wish to be communicative. Mr. Pearson had shown his parochial solicitude, and did not trouble himself with further questions.

"So Mr. Peacocke isn't going to take the curacy?" This, the very same question in the very same words, was put to the doctor on the next morning by the vicar of the next parish. The Rev. Mr. Puddicombe, a clergyman without a flaw, who did his duty excellently in every station of life, was one who would preach a sermon, or take a whole service for a brother parson in distress, and never think of reckoning up that return sermons or return services were due to him—one who gave dinners, too, and had pretty daughters;—but still our doctor did not quite like him. He was a little too pious, and perhaps given to ask questions. "So Mr. Peacocke isn't going to take the curacy?"

There was a certain animation about the asking of this question by Mr. Puddicombe very different from Mr. Pearson's listless manner. It was clear to the doctor that Mr. Puddicombe wanted to know. It seemed to the doctor that something of condemnation was implied in the tone of the question, not only against Mr. Peacocke, but against himself also, for having employed Mr. Peacocke. "I don't wish to tell you," he said, rather crossly.

"I thought that it had been all settled. I heard that was decided."

"Then you have heard more than I have."

"It was the Bishop told me."

Now it was certainly the case that in that fatal conversation which had induced the doctor to interrogate Mr. Peacocke about his past life, the doctor himself had said that he intended to look out for another curate. He probably did not remember that at the moment. "I wish the Bishop would confine himself to asserting things that he knows," said the doctor, angrily.

"I am sure the Bishop intends to do so," said Mr. Puddicombe very gravely. "But I apologize. I had not intended to touch a subject on which there may perhaps be some reserve. I was only going to tell you of an excellent young man of whom I have heard. But, good morning." Then Mr. Puddicombe withdrew.

CHAPTER VI.—LORD CARSTAIRS.

During the last six months Mr. Peacocke's most intimate friend at Bowick, excepting of course his wife, had been one of the pupils at the school. The lad was one of the pupils, but could not be said to be one of the boys. He was the young Lord Carstairs, eldest son of Earl Bracy. He had been sent to Bowick now six years ago, with the usual purpose of progressing from Bowick to Eton. And from Bowick to Eton he had gone in due course. But there, things had not gone well with the young lord. Some school disturbance had taken place when he had been there about a year and a half, in which he was or was supposed to have been, a ringleader. It was thought necessary, for the preservation of the discipline of the school, that a victim should be made,—and it was perhaps thought well in order that the impartiality of the school might be made manifest that the victim should be Lord Bracy. Bracy was therefore asked to withdraw his son; and young Lord Carstairs, at the age of seventeen, was left to seek his education where he could. It had been, and still was, the earl's purpose to send his son to Oxford, but there was now an interval of two years before that could be accomplished. During one year he was sent abroad to travel with a tutor, and was then reported to be all that a well-conducted lad ought to be. He was declared to be quite worthy of all that Oxford would do for him. It was even suggested that Eton had done badly for herself in throwing off from her such a young nobleman, and though Lord Carstairs had done well with his French and German on the Continent, it would certainly be necessary that he should rub up his Greek and Latin before he went to Christ Church. Then a request was made to the doctor to take him in at Bowick in some sort as a private pupil. After some demurring the doctor consented. It was not his wont to run counter to earls who treated him with respect and deference. And Lord Bracy had in a special manner been his friend, and Lord Carstairs himself had been a great favorite at Bowick. When that expulsion from Eton had come about, the doctor had interested himself, and had declared that a very scant measure of justice had been

shown to the young lord. He was thus in a measure compelled to accede to the request made to him, and Lord Carstairs was received back at Bowick, not without hesitation, but with a full measure of affectionate welcome. His bed-room was in the parsonage-house, and his dinner he took with the doctor's family. In other respects he lived among the boys.

"Will it not be bad for Mary?" Mrs. Wortle had said anxiously to her husband when the matter was first discussed.

"Why should it be bad for Mary?"

"Oh, I don't know,—but young people together, you know? Mightn't it be dangerous?"

"He is a boy, and she is a mere child. They are both children. It will be a trouble, but I do not think it will be at all dangerous in that way." And so it was decided. Mrs. Wortle did not agree as to their both being children. She thought that her girl was far from being a child. But she had argued the matter quite as much as she ever argued anything with the doctor, so the matter was arranged, and young Lord Carstairs came back to Bowick.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### A PIONEER'S STORY.

Following an Attack of La Grippe He Suffered Day and Night for Four Years—A Well-Known Clergyman Endorses His Statements.

From the Record, Windsor, Ont.

Among the residents of Kingville, Ont., none is held in higher esteem than Mr. Jas. Lovelace, who is known not only in town, but to many throughout Essex county. When a correspondent of the Record called upon him and asked him to verify certain statements as to his cure from a painful malady after several years of suffering, he cheerfully did so.

Mr. Lovelace said: "Four years ago I had a bad attack of la grippe, which left me with a severe pain in the pit of my stomach. After trying household remedies and getting no relief, I consulted a doctor, but after a long treatment, which did not help me, I became discouraged and concluded there was no relief for me. Night and day for four years, that pain never left me. At times it was so bad that I had to give up work. I had frequently read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and perhaps as much out of curiosity as with any hope that they would help me, I bought a box. I followed the directions carefully, and by the time I had finished I was surprised to find that I was getting relief. I could not understand how, after all the medicine I had previously tried had failed, this one box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should help me. I now cheerfully continued their use, and by the time I had taken ten boxes every trace of pain had left me and I felt as well as ever I had done in my life. To-day I am as sound as a dollar and believe there is no man of my age in Essex county who can stand a harder day's work."

Rev. R. D. Herrington, Baptist minister at Kingville, says: "Having known Mr. James Lovelace for the past thirty years, I believe the above statements made by him strictly true. I might also say that I have been greatly benefited myself by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

### A STRANGE DEATH.

An Employee of a Cold Storage Warehouse Frozen by Ammonia.

John Griffin, 18 years of age, a laborer employed in the Buffalo Cold Storage company's warehouse, was frozen to death by the ammonia process the other night. So low was the temperature the unfortunate man's body was blistered and literally burned to death. Three other men were injured but not seriously. Griffin was engaged in placing bands around the top of one of the coolers, and losing his balance fell twenty feet, breaking the glass gauge in his fall. Griffin made a cry as he fell, and Herbert Gardner, the boy employed on the same floor, hastened to his aid.

He had almost reached the body when he was driven back by strong fumes of ammonia. He grabbed Griffin's leg and attempted to pull him out, but was unable to do so, and had to run to escape the fumes. He hurried to an opening that led to the engine room and alarmed David Clarke, the engineer, and John C. Ober, the fireman. The latter was the first to reach the floor on which he had to give up, after his throat was badly blistered from inhaling ammonia. He managed to crawl out after almost reaching Griffin. Clarke, fearing that both men had succumbed, hoisted a ladder to the side of the windows and opened them to let the gas out. He entered the building and by keeping close to the floor and breathing carefully, he found the lever in the condenser and shut off the pressure. In a few moments the vapors had partly cleared.

When he reached the unfortunate man, he found all the upper part of the body so badly frozen he seemed to have been burned. Clarke took him on his shoulders to the window, down the ladder to the ground, where he found that life was not extinct, but the unfortunate man died on his way to the hospital.

Examination of the body had been burned out, and all the upper part of his body was terribly eaten by ammonia. Doctors expressed the belief he became unconscious an instant after the gas struck him. Gardner, Clarke and Ober received injuries from inhaling the fumes.

### A BOLD PLAN.

Armed Japanese to be Land at Honolulu as Colonists.

A letter written by a Japanese official in Japan to a former Japanese officer living in Los Angeles, Cal., conveys the information that the Japanese government will forward to Honolulu 1,500 Japanese emigrants. These individuals are now in garrison at Negata, soldiers in the Japanese service, and will go on the shores of Honolulu as simple citizens, but are drilled and are ready for military duty at once. Steamers have been chartered by the Japanese government, and will carry in addition 1,500 passengers, arms, ammunition and military stores in sufficient quantities to make it interesting for any party trying to prevent their landing. In addition three large men-of-war, are already preparing to leave Yokohama to arrive in Honolulu about the same time as the landing of the so-called emigrants is to take place. The correspondent who has been educated in the United States used an expression, no doubt acquired when there: "We will get there, and don't you forget it," and remarked further "I cannot write this in my own language, but you understand English." Predictions conveyed in previous letters from this official were verified.

### THEY STRUCK OIL.

Alaska Prospectors Discover a Great Lake of Petroleum.

What is declared to be the most important and gigantic oil discovery anywhere on the face of the globe has been made in Alaska, the country so fabulously rich in gold and other precious metals. Last November, two prospectors, one named Eddy, while scouring extreme northern Alaska and very near the Arctic circle, came across a lake several miles wide in places, and five or six miles in length, and almost impenetrable depths, of what seemed to be crude oil or petroleum. From a hasty examination, it appeared to them that the lake was fed from an innumerable number of oil springs in the sands and mountains banks forming it. Further discovery also revealed great veins and ledges of coal.

The two prospectors took ample samples both of the oil and coal deposits. They came to Seattle, and among others reported the result of their discoveries to Charles F. Manday. Mr. Manday had tests made of the petroleum, which was pronounced productive of first-grade coal oil. He was informed, in short, that the great oil fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana yielded no better. Mr. Manday organized a company and sent a party, including three of his own and several experts from the east to examine the discovery. These men returned to Seattle on the last Alaska steamer, the Topoka. Their report in brief is, that this lake constitutes the greatest body of oil ever discovered. They pronounce it almost pure oil and say that it is fed by an innumerable number of springs, apparently as lasting as the ages.

The coal deposits surrounding the lake, according to these authorities, are inexhaustible. The coal is of good grade and a very shallow depth. The experts and agents took up 500 acres of land, including the coal and oil. The lake is within two miles of the ocean.

### The Chinaman in B.C.

The present population of British Columbia will not exceed 125,000, of whom according to the Dominion Year Book 25,000 are Indians. Making allowance for females, children and persons otherwise incapacitated there are not over 10,000 workers in the province, and as near as can be ascertained of this number 10,000 or over are Chinese and 2,000 are Japanese, and of this class at least twelve-twelfths are males. It is not too much to say of British Columbia that more than one working person in four is a Mongol, and therefore a number of other nationalities also. In the Nanaimo district there are between 2,000 and 3,000 white miners forced to live like Chinamen, the fishing, lumbering, agriculture and boat building industries are now chiefly carried on with this class of cheap labor. Under present laws Japanese colonies are admitted and become qualified for British citizenship after a residence of three years, while there is a tax of \$50 per head on Chinamen. Labor is a unit in demanding that this tax be raised to \$500.

### A Very Strong People.

The American—Well, you must agree that, individually and as a nation, we are a strong people. The Englishman—Yes, indeed; I see in your papers quite frequently where some Chicago thief is up a street yard, you know.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

### Manitoba & Northwestern Railway.

TIME CARD, JAN. 3rd, 1897.

Read down Read up

Mon. Wed. Fri. Sat. Sun. Mon. Wed. Fri. Sat. Sun.

Stations.

Stations.

Stations.

Stations.

Stations.

Stations.

Stations.





## Local and General

### A Card.

Dr. Carthew here to inform the public, and particularly those who have regularly employed him, that in a few days he will leave for the east to be absent about three months, and that, when desired, Dr. H. Anderson will attend to his professional business during his absence.

—Miss Mable Talbot leaves for Winnipeg this evening.

—If you want a first class bicycle, cheap, inquire at the Progress office.

—Mr. Geo. Scott arrived in town on Monday evening from McDonald Hills.

—Binding twine at lowest prices at Massey-Harris. Don't forget to leave your order.

—Sergt. DesBarres, of Grenfell, arrived Tuesday night on his way to Regina.

—Dr. Size, of Regina, dentist, will be at Qu'Appelle Aug. 20th, for the practice of his profession.

—Mr. Head of Fort Qu'Appelle is in town for a few days coaching our polo club.

—The Presbyterian Sunday school picnic will be held on Tuesday, 17th inst.

—Miss Maggie Young, of Winnipeg, is in town, visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. Brydon.

—W. D. Cowan, D.D.S., dentist, will visit Qu'Appelle Station on Aug. 11th and 12th, staying at the Queen's hotel for the practice of dentistry. Terms cash.

—Some of the Edgely farmers expect to commence harvesting the beginning of next week.

—The meeting of the W.C.T.U. to have been held on the 11th inst., has been postponed to the 18th.

—Supt. Goggin and family drove down from Regina on Monday and have gone to the lakes on a holiday trip.

—Miss Mable Dale, who has been teaching at Broadview, arrived Tuesday morning to spend the holidays at home.

Madame McLoughlin and daughter, Miss Leona, Madame A. Tourigny and son, Albe, of Wolseley, are visiting Miss Longre.

—Our implement dealers are busy setting up binders—and knocking the skin off their fingers in their haste to supply customers.

—On Tuesday afternoon the children of the Methodist Sunday school held their annual picnic, rain, however, spoiled an otherwise most enjoyable affair.

—Mr. Benj. Weimar and little girl, both suffering from ophthalmia, who went to St. Boniface hospital for treatment, are getting well and will soon return home.

—A sitting of the Supreme Court was held in the court room on Friday last to hear a case of appeal from the court of revision by Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey vs. Municipality of South Qu'Appelle. The Judge reserved decision.

—The body of Roy Guerin, one of the victims of the drowning accident at Round Lake, was washed ashore on Sunday. The funeral took place Monday. The bodies of Harry and Clarendon Hawkes had not been found up to Monday afternoon.

—The August issue of Waghorn's Guide contains the latest official time tables for travel, lake boats, ocean sailings, new post offices and mail charges. A feature of special interest to commercial travelers is the publication of a table showing the location of a place, how to reach it, the route to take, and the time required to reach it. A list of all the districts in the Northwest Territories is also a further feature. The guide is a handy little book, and is sold by all the banks, stores, and other places where you can find a map.

—Col. Herchmer, of the Mounted Police, is back in town from Ottawa. It has been decided to increase the number of police in the Yukon country, and the advance contingent of twenty men under Captain Adams leave Regina to-day and proceed to Dyea and push forward into Canadian territory, where they will construct boats for the expedition into the interior, and will be followed on the 15th inst. by

another detachment of twenty-five men.—Winnipeg Free Press.

—M. C. H. Evans returned from his visit to England this morning, safe and sound. On his arrival he was met by his family and a host of friends who had gathered to welcome him home.

—Conductor Sam McMicken, who was taken ill while at Broadview last week and who was found to be suffering from inflammation of the bowels, after a hard fight for life, is we are pleased to learn, through the Moose Jaw Times, improving.

Mrs. S. James, of South, suffered for years with what is called people's rash. She was treated by many physicians without any result. Mr. Fear, the local druggist, recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment, which relieved the irritation at once and speedily effected a permanent cure of the skin eruption. Mrs. James also says Dr. Chase's Ointment cured her of itching Piles which she had been troubled with for years.

—Mr. J. A. MacCaul, once a prominent citizen of Regina, ex-mayor, etc., is on an extended visit to his brother, Mr. J. H. MacCaul, of this place. He intends locating and going into business somewhere along the new Crow's Nest Pass railway.

—The August number of the Kootenay Guide is just to hand from the press. In addition to the miscellaneous information hitherto contained, which has been carefully revised and corrected, there is a complete list of post offices in B.C. and mining companies.

O. S. Doan, of Clinton, says not to go on suffering as he did for years with Salt Eczema, when a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure you.

Dr. Chase's Ointment cured Hiram Frey, of Norwood, after suffering ten years with eczema of the leg.

Chase's Ointment also cured his little girl of eczema on her face.

—Rev. Fathers Brosseau and Lafleche arrived Monday night from Prince Albert, where Father Brosseau has been placing a number of settlers. They left on Tuesday to visit the Mission at Fort Qu'Appelle, returning the same evening and taking the train east.

—During his short stay in the city Col. Herchmer, of the N.W. M.P., was very busy, as in addition to visiting the barracks, he had a brief conference with Immigration Commissioner McCreary as to utilization of the police in the enforcement of the alien labor law.—Free Press.

—Rev. Mr. Milton, of Christ church, Winnipeg, narrowly escaped losing the sight of his left eye. On Sunday evening last while opening a bottle of ginger beer at lunch, the cork flew out, striking him in the eye and rupturing two blood vessels, one on each side, but fortunately neither of vital connection.

—The initial number of the Salt-coats Assiniboian, under the management of Messrs. Edwards & Dermody, to hand. It is a neat, well printed paper and deserves the hearty support of the district it represents. We sincerely hope the efforts of these gentlemen to put forth a first class paper will be crowned with success.

—The awful death of Mr. N. Dulmage, which occurred Monday in Winnipeg, while he was repairing an elevator, will be heard here with deep regret by a number of friends. Last fall Mr. Dulmage was in town and put in the new boiler and engine at the elevator. While here he made friends with all who met him. Our personal acquaintance with Mr. Dulmage extends back several years, and we extend our sympathy with other Qu'Appelle friends to his family in their bereavement.

### The Coal Miners' Strike.

Prices of soft coal of nearly every description have advanced anywhere from 25 per cent to 50 per cent in the United States, owing to the strike, with prospects of going higher. The strike is among the soft coal miners and does not direct-

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair,  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

# PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## A City Man's Wail

There Are Thousands Like Him In Canada.

"To be candid and truthful, I am miserable, used up, nervous, and can't sleep these days; I feel as if life were not worth living. I have tried country air, and have strictly followed my doctor's advice, yet here I am, fast wearing away."

This confession, made by a resident of one of our largest Canadian cities, truly represents the condition of thousands of men and women, old and young, at this time of the year.

It is almost certain that such weakly and broken down men and women have not yet heard the joyful news that Paine's Celery Compound is the great life renewer and builder, the medicine that makes the weak strong, that gives vim and true activity to the languid and despondent, that makes the blood pure and red, that gives digestive vigor and sweet refreshing sleep.

Are you, dear reader, among the afflicted ones? Are you pinning in misery and suffering and full of dread and fears? If so, let us point you to the only medicine that can meet your case without a fear of failure. It is Paine's Celery Compound, nature's medicine for the tired and worn out body and unstrung nerves. The virtues of this medicine at the right at the seat of trouble, quickly bringing health and happiness. It has a marvellous record of cures, a fast and enduring fame won by rescues and life saving. Will you test its efficacy? You must if you desire health and robustness as well as extended years.

ly concern the Pennsylvania anthracite trade, but at the same time if the strike is prolonged the forcing up of the prices of soft coal will increase the demand for anthracite coal, and possibly lead to a further stiffening of the price of the latter article. Anthracite coal is already costing considerably higher than a year ago, the wholesale quotations at Duluth being \$5.85 per ton, compared with \$3.35 per ton a year ago at this date. This means higher prices for Pennsylvania coal next winter in Manitoba, even if the strike should not result in forcing prices up any further.

The strike of soft coal miners seems to have been forced by unreasonable competition among producers, which led to the cutting of prices to unprofitable rates. In order to keep up this competition the wages of the miners were screwed down to the lowest possible point, resulting, as might be expected, in a strike. Before the strike Hocking coal was selling as low as \$2 per ton at Duluth, wholesale rates, and at Buffalo at \$1.55 to \$1.65, in car lots, for run of mines—that is, unscreened coal as it comes from the mines. If consumers had been paying a little more for coal and that little going to the miners, it would no doubt have been better for all concerned. It is not a benefit to the consumer at large to get goods below reasonable prices, as it simply means that some other persons are suffering on account of such goods at unfair prices.

The situation regarding coal in the United States should draw attention in Western Canada to our own vast coal resources. We have ample home supplies of coal throughout the west, and we have all qualities, from a low grade lignite to a good anthracite. Our coal measures are found in districts from the western boundaries of Manitoba to the tide waters of the Pacific, and on the islands off our Pacific coast. While a considerable quantity of United States coal is brought to Winnipeg, the consumption of native coal has been gradually increasing. The long railway haul is the greatest barrier in the way of a larger consumption of native coal. Our best qualities of stove coal are found in Western Alberta, which makes a long railway haul necessary. Owing to the advantage of water transportation on the great lakes, Pennsylvania anthracite is laid down in Winnipeg at a less cost, as regards transportation, than some of our western coals. The Crow's Nest agreement did not provide for any reduction in coal freight rates, but a reduction in rates on coal which would give the home producer, would be a great benefit to the country, by extending an important home industry. Of course, if the freight rates were reduced, it would be in order for the coal producers to meet it by a reduction in the price of coal to a basis of a closer margin than they are now working on. The larger production of coal would enable the producers to sell on a closer margin than formerly, and the railways would have more coal to handle. Could not the railway people and western coal producers get together, and by making cuts all around so arrange matters that imported coal could be practically shut out of the west?—Commercial.

## Prints, Prints, Prints.

Now is the time to buy and take advantage of a

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QU'APPELLE STATION.



## Farmers!

Will please note that our entering the Binding Twine business with the very superior brands, "Red and Blue Cross Safety Twine," has greatly reduced the price, and we think we are entitled to a share of the business in consequence. Call and see our samples and have a look at our Drop Siding and T. & G. Flooring at \$20, and our \$13 Sheeting Lumber. These are the best grades at the money west of Brandon.

Blacksmiths' Coal and Brick always in stock.

**MACCAUL & HARVEY,**  
QU'APPELLE STATION, ASSA.

SPRING, 1897



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The very latest Patterns in English, Scotch and Irish Suitings, Trousers and Overcoatings. Kindly call and examine them, whether you wish to order or not.

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Home dyeing is now one of the true home arts, a work that is artistic, an occupation that has become pleasant and fashionable. People in easy circumstances will give their attention to the work of home dyeing and find it a most profitable recreation.

Twine is used in great quantities in dyeing work, and the great success that attends it, comes from the use of the celebrated Diamond Dyes that are so easy to use, so true in color, so pure and brilliant, so fast and unfading. A costly wool or silk dress that has been come spotted or faded can in a very short space of time be made equal to new. No garments or materials need be thrown away or sold to the second hand dealer because of lost or dingy colors. An outfit of from ten to twenty cents for Diamond Dyes will recreate every piece and save many dollars.

If you have not yet begun the easy work of home dyeing, let us advise you that you miss a pleasure and lose money as well. Look up your faded and dingy garments at once, and use the Diamond Dyes; you will be surprised with your success.

### A Cook Book Free.

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago. Just at this time it will be sent free if you write a postal mentioning The Progress. This book has been tried by ourselves and is one of the very best of its kind. Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cooking, there are many hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest as well as of the most economical and home like, is provided for. Remember, "Table and Kitchen" will be sent, postage prepaid, to any lady sending her address (name, town and state) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card as good as letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

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WE CLAIM there is only one preparation in Canada to-day that is guaranteed to cure BRONCHITIS, and that is DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE. It is MOTHERS' cure for her child when it is all stuffed up with CROUP and coughing its little lungs out with WHOOPING COUGH. One small dose immediately stops that cough. By loosening the phlegm, puts the little one to sleep and rest. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleasant taste of turpentine and linseed. WE OFFER to refund the price if Dr. Chase's Syrup will not do all that it is claimed to do. Sold on a guarantee at all dealers, or Edman, Eates & Co., 45 Lombard St. Price, 25c.

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